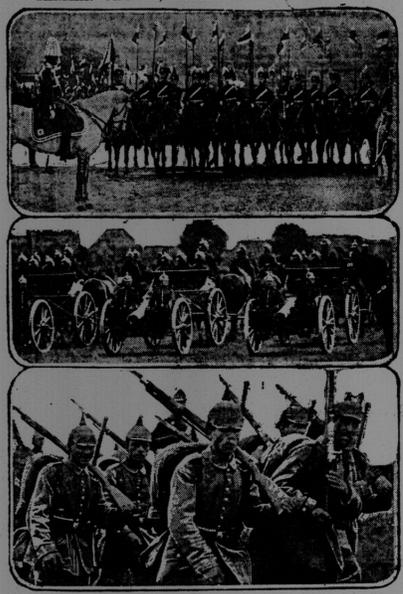


GERMAN UHLANS, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY



German Spies in England Were Promptly Arrested

Many of Them Badly Frightened When Captured Just Before War Started—Unfounded Rumors of an Absurd Character—England's Credit Business

(Times' Special Correspondence) London, Aug. 12.—Of course the outbreak of war suspends all ordinary law, but for at least a fortnight before the declaration the habeas corpus act had been suspended in England and no one but a few officials knew anything about it.

Official England knew that war was inevitable and was determined not to be caught napping. London and every other important centre was swarming with German spies and it was essential that their operations should be stopped and that at the same time nothing should be done to alarm public opinion. I am informed that at the War Office the Admiralty also nearly thirty spies were caught during the fortnight before the war, and that more than a hundred were caught throughout Great Britain.

Under the ordinary operation of the civil law these men would have been entitled to a police court hearing and a trial in one of the higher courts. Instead of this, however, they were taken directly before a high court judge in chambers—which means that the judge sat in secret in his private room—and were committed to prison out of hand on the mere statement of the policeman or other official who arrested them. They will remain in prison until the end of the war. There were some Englishmen among them and I am informed that a few of the missing men advertised for in the papers may be accounted for in this way.

The raids on the houses of suspected spies which have taken place since the declaration of war have had some amusing features. A police officer who was in charge of the raids in one of the northern districts of London tells me that three of the Germans whom he arrested fainted when they were informed that they were under suspicion as spies. "The poor devils thought we were going to shoot them at once," he said, "and one of them actually explained to me that if he had been an Englishman in Germany he would have been shot within half an hour."

Another incident on the lighter side of the war is the unanimity with which German traders in London have removed their signs from their shop fronts. They seem to have come to the wise conclusion that Germans are not popular in London just at present.

Unfounded Rumors. London has been a city of rumors for the last week. It is perfectly amazing how they originate and how they spread, although they are without the slightest foundation. Two days before the declaration I was returning home from Fleet street in the early morning, and in Holborn a little group of late revelers had heard that there had been a naval battle in the North Sea, and that two British and five German ships had been sunk. They even had the names of the ships, and the fact that one at least of the German ships was known to be in the Mediterranean did not shake their belief in the slightest degree. Five miles away on the outskirts of London I found the same rumor half an hour later, and I am told that it was current in every corner of the metropolis. When it came from or on what it was based is still a mystery.

Work in a newspaper office in these war days is a long nightmare. Every minute the telephone bell rings with a new rumor and the astonishing thing is that the same rumor comes almost simultaneously from widely separated sources. A night or two ago, for instance, "news" was telephoned from Guilford, on the main London and South Western Railway line to Portsmouth, and therefore of course an important military road—that German spies had blown up the railway bridge there, and that British guards were chasing them across country. Within five minutes a noted English novelist who has a country house near Guilford telephoned particulars of the outrage which he had received by telegraph from his home. Within half an hour the same news came from a dozen different quarters. Nothing of the sort had happened, and the thing was not printed, but all London heard it in some mysterious way and for years to come thousands of people will tell how the spies blew up the Guilford bridge.

Another rumor that took some killing occurred on the night of the declaration. Although England was not at war until 11 p. m. the wires began to hum at 7 p. m. with circumstantial reports of a great battle off the North Coast of Scotland. Cannonading had been going on all day and had died away, but a load of wounded were being landed at Cromarty. This he took some killing as Cromarty is rather isolated and being a naval base the wires were in the hands of the Admiralty. The government, however, finally gave the newspapers facilities for learning the truth, which was of course that the rumor was a lie. Against the rumors of things that do not happen, however, must be set the admirable arrangements for concealing from the public—and therefore from the enemy—the things that do happen. Every newspaper has been deluged with wires from its correspondents about mobilization and military movements and about the appearance of warships at various parts of the coast. Not a line has appeared. A splendid system of co-operation has been worked out between the newspapers and the military and naval authorities. Certain classes of news of course are barred automatically, but when anything comes in which appears to be on the borderline between what may and what may not be published, the newspapers are expert at the War Office for the Admiralty and definite instructions are obtained. There is no censorship as the editors are trusted by the authorities to print nothing which can in any way hinder the aims of their country.

There was an amusing incident about the publication of the news that the declaration of war had been given out about midnight on August 4 and the first statement issued by the War Office was that Germany had declared war on England. Most of the papers went to press on this, but a few minutes later came an official announcement from the Foreign Office that England had declared war on Germany. There was a frantic scramble to find out who was right, and for nearly an hour both War Office and Foreign Office stuck to their guns. Then they agreed that what had happened was that Germany had given the British ambassador at Berlin his passports and that in consequence England had declared that a state of war existed with Germany. In spite of this a good

TORONTO MAN'S HARD TIME IN LEAVING THE HOSTILE COUNTRY

Dr. Cook and His Family Held up Many Times by German Soldiers and Their Car is Taken From Them

(Times' Special Correspondence) London, Aug. 11.—Dr. George E. Cook of Toronto, who has just arrived in London from Holland, with his wife, four young children and his mother, they had been motorizing in Germany for the past year, and were traveling through Luxemburg by easy stages on their way to Holland, when hostilities broke out. At one of the villages they were stopped by a patrol of troops, and peremptorily ordered to leave their car, which they were informed, was required for service. Doctor Cook was searched and all his papers taken over for examination, and he was called upon to give a minute account of his business; how long he had been in the country; where he had come from; and the routes by which he had traveled. The motor car was emptied and searched, and the party detained. Shortly after, his papers, which had been translated and found to contain nothing incriminatory, were handed back to him. He then appealed to the officer to permit him to get over the frontier to the coast, but on this point the officer was obdurate, and said he must deliver his car at once. The surprise of the car would have meant that they would have been stranded with no means of locomotion to get them away.

RECRUIT'S MORAL FIGHT Torn By Duty to Aged Parents and Love of Country

(Montreal Gazette.) Those who are shouting "Rale Britannia," and killing the enemy with their mouths, but have not the courage to come forward and give the enemy the spear, so he called him inside. The youth listened respectfully to the explanation the officer gave the sergeant, but seemed unable to determine whether or not he should enlist. That he is no man soldier, and had to take his time, and decided to let the boy take his time, and settle the matter himself.

Several days ago, on the morning the young man presented himself at the desk and asked numerous questions, then he would go away and come back again. Finally he hung his head and very moodily said: "I've supported my old mother and father for years, and I ought to go and fight, but it doesn't seem right to leave them without provision. If I go to the front, I'll be away for a long time. I'll go and be examined, and if I pass, I'll go home and tell the mother and father if we can't fix it some way," he said.

CHEESE AND THE WAR

On the Cornwall, Ont., cheese board sales there are at a fraction under thirteen cents. The European war conditions were again under discussion, and the seller's desire of securing thirteen cents or better, President Denny advised them not to hold their cheese. The war was likely to increase the consumption of cheese, as the ration to soldiers only called for two ounces of that commodity as compared with a pound of potatoes, meat or bread. Matters had improved in the money market, the war rates had been fixed by Great Britain and the Canadian ships had all cleared the Canadian ports, and the market was better than for some time. The war was likely to increase the consumption of cheese, as the ration to soldiers only called for two ounces of that commodity as compared with a pound of potatoes, meat or bread. Matters had improved in the money market, the war rates had been fixed by Great Britain and the Canadian ships had all cleared the Canadian ports, and the market was better than for some time.

HOW TO STOP STOMACH TORMENT

Sound Advice From a Well Known Physician. Men and women who suffer from what they call Dyspepsia, indigestion or just plain "stomach-trouble" usually seek regular relief in the form of some peppermint pill or tablet, or other artificial digestant. This, experience teaches me, is a serious error. In nine cases out of ten, the distress is caused by the development of acids in the stomach—formed by the fermenting of the food. Instead of a digestant being required, something should be taken to dissolve or neutralize this acidity, when normal digestion will follow as a matter of course. This acid matter is distinctly poisonous and unless it is dissolved, digestion merely carries the mass of fermenting food from the stomach to the intestines, where its poison is absorbed by the blood and carried all over the body.

If all the great army of people who suffer from nearly every meal would make it a point to take a teaspoonful of "MAGNET" in a quarter glass of water after each meal, there would be no formation of acidity and consequently no distress or discomfort. Sour acid, gassy stomach, heartburn, belching, bloating, etc., would then be a thing of the past. "MAGNET" is a natural, safe, and the best proof of its efficiency is that it will stop the sharpest, biting stomach distress in five minutes, and the time it enters the stomach, simply by dissolving the acids that have been formed there. Its action is absolutely harmless.

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CONTAINS NO ALUM. The only well-known medium-priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum (or any of its salts) and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.

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WOODSTOCK CONTINGENT

Woodstock Press) Col. W. C. Good who was among the first to volunteer has received word that he had been accepted for foreign service. The men will commence drilling at once. The following have enlisted in Company A, 6th Regt. Capt. Guy McLachlan:

- For foreign service—Austin Clowes, John Langley, Percy F. Dando, Jack Fillmore, John Ferris, W. A. Vickery, T. Reed, J. Starkey, George Holton, Elijah Page, Frank Reddall, A. Gregory, Matt McClellan, T. D. Jelling, William Knox, Kenneth Miller, H. Griffin, Michael Callaghan, John Homewood, Ernest Parsons, William Sutton. Each regiment is asked to furnish 125 men and the quota will undoubtedly be raised.

THE RUSSIANS ALSO OBSERVE SECRECY

The London Morning Post correspondent at St. Petersburg says:—The ignorance in which the public is kept of warlike operations is such as was never experienced in any former wars. We have seen troops going off; the regular reservists and national levy called the Opolnitchi, which includes all the able-bodied population of fighting men, but whether they have gone is impossible to even surmise. Railways running to St. Petersburg and Moscow are all interconnected with far outside cities and a detachment started from St. Petersburg by a route normally leading to Warsaw, may equally well mean it is bound for Finland or Odessa.

No More Cutting For Sore Corns

The real corn remedy, the one that always gives results, is Putnam's Corn Extractor, which makes corns and callouses go quickly, and without pain. Goes to the root of the formation, absorbs its roots, gives lasting relief, and surely removes corns or callouses, whether just starting or of many years' growth. The name tells the story. Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, price 25c.

To Keep Your Skin Free From Itches

If you are willing to spend a few minutes' time in your room using a delicate paste, you can easily banish any ugly, hairy growth without discomfort or injury. The paste is made by mixing some water with a little powdered delatone. This is then spread over the hairy surface and after about 2 minutes rubbed off and the skin washed. You will not be disappointed with this treatment, providing you get real delatone.

All My Corns Are Gone

Every day, legions of people get rid of their corns with Blue-jay. This easy method now removes a million corns a month.

You who suffer with corns do yourselves an injustice. Blue-jay will instantly stop the pain. And in 48 hours, without any soreness, the corn comes out completely.

About half the people know this now. When a corn appears they put Blue-jay on it. Then they forget it. In a couple of days they lift out the corn and bid it good-bye forever.

You can't do that by paring corns. And you can't with old-time treatments. You may get relief for a little while, but the corns simply stay and grow.

Try this modern, scientific way—the way now employed by physicians and hospitals. Get rid of the corn. It is just as easy, just as painless as the ineffective way.

Blue-jay For Corns

15 and 25 cents—at Druggists. Boser & Black, Chicago and New York. Makers of Physicians' Supplies.

Why, Willie, said the teacher, "have you been fighting again? Didn't you learn that when you are struck on one cheek you ought to turn the other one to the strikers?"

"Yes," agreed Willie, "but he hit me on the nose, and I've only got one."

Every package of WRIGLEYS' SPEARMINT

is now tightly sealed in a waxed wrapper that keeps all the goodness in and every particle of impurity out.

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